# EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 10.

Meeting of the North German Parliament.

Speech of the King of Prussia on Progress and Peace.

An Eastern Ruler to Visit the Czar.

Fature Action of the British Reform Leaguers.

The Doncaster Races and First Day's Events.

### THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Session of the North German Legislature—Speech of the King of Prussia— His Hopes of Peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, 1867.

The second Parliament of the Confederation of the orth German States met in this city to-day, and was mally opened by his Majesty King William of Prussia,

In his speech from the throne, the King of Prussia commenced by addressing a warm welcome to the representatives as members of the first German Parliament sich had met under the new constitution.

Alluding to the position of the South German State said their national relations with the rest of Germany had been fixed by the the treaties of the Zollverein which

they had signed.

He assured the members that the financial condition of the Confederation was excellent; its revenues, so far, had been quite sufficient to meet all expenditures.

He promised that bills would be introduced providing for a complete and equal settlement of the terms and onditions of military service, making all necessary reg-lations in regard to passports, prescribing a system of weights and measures for the country, regulating postal matters with foreign nations, and looking to the estabishment of consulates in all foreign ports and to the protection of the commercial marine of the Confedera-

The King concluded his speech with the following peaceful aspiration :- Gentlemen, progress is to be the great principle underlying all your discussions. Your work will be a work of peace, and, by God's bleesing, the Fatheriand will in peace enjoy the fruits of your labor.

#### GARIBALDI'S TOUR.

No Entertainment from a Prussian Minister FLORENCE, Sept. 10, 1867 The statement that General Garibaldi visited and dined with the Prussian Ambassador while in this city is con-

#### RUSSIA.

The Shah of Persia and the Czar. St. Peressure, Sept. 10, 1867.
The Shalt of Persia has accepted an invitation from his Majesty the Emperor Alexander to visit Russia. It is succertain whether the Shah will extend his visit beyond

Preparations for the journey are being made at

## THE ENGLISH TURF.

First Day of the Doncaster Races-A Number of Prominent Events-The Winners and Stakes.

The races at Doncaster were inaugurated with much spirit to day, attracting a very large attendance, includ-ing most of the prominent turfites of the United King-

one the events upon the card for to-day were the Filly Stakes, the Glasgow Stakes, the great Yorkshire icap, the Champagne Stakes and the Fitzwilliam

The Filly Stakes, for two year old fillies, amounting

gow, were carried off by Donaldbain.

The great Yorkshire handicap, for which there were riginally eighty subscribers, and which was run over to St. Loger Course, was won by Seville, a lightly sighted three-year old, carrying five stone ten pounds.

The value of the stakes was £855.
In the race for the Champagne Stakes—the cash value of which was £1,550—Biuegown was first and Vertue

second; but the former was ruled out for overweight, and the stakes awarded to Vertue.

Betting upon the famous St. Leger, which is the greatest event of the Doncaster meeting, is very heavy both at Doncaster and at Tattersalis; and from the character of the horses known as starters, a slashing

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET —LONDON, Sept. 10—Evening.—Connols closed at 94 9-16 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: —United States five-twenty bonds, 73-4; Hilmos Central Railroad chares, 17; Erie Railway shares, 444; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares, 21-4; Take Continueral Bourses.—Fankeront, Sept. 10—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 76-3; for the issue of 1862.

The Liverpoot Cotton market closed beavy at a further decline of 54.0; on American descriptions. The following are the authorized closing quotations:—Middling uplands, 93.4; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day did not exceed \$,000 bales.

Liverpoot. Brandstoffs Market.—Liverpoot, Sept. 10—Evening.—The market for breadstoffs closed from Corn 285. 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western Wheat, 13s. 6d. per cental for California white. Outs, 8s. 6d. per 46 bas. Barley, 6s. for 60 bs. Peas, 42s. per quarter.

Liverpoot. Provisions Market.—Liverpoot, Sept. Liverpoot. Provisions Market.—Liverpoot.

8s. 6d. per 46 lbs. Barley, 6s. for 60 lbs. Peas, 42s. per quarter.

Lavarroot. Provisions Market.—Livarroot, Sept. Evening.—The market for provisions ciosed at the following quotations:—Beef, 152s. 6d, 4nd Pork 71s per bbt. Choses, 51s. for American. Lard, 50s. 9d. Bacon, 42s. 6d.

Livarroot. Products Market.—Livarroot., Sept. 10—Evening.—Rosin, 7s. 9d. for common and 12s. for fine. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 22s. Fetrolem, 10d. for spirits jand 1s. 5d. for refued. Clover seed, 41s. Asbes, 31s for post.

London Markets.—London, Sept. 10—Evening.—Sugar, 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Iron, 53s. per ton. Linased, 68s. 6d. Whale oil, £40. Sperm oil, £715. Linased cit, £50. Linased cakes, £10 lbs.

The Petroleum market closed firmer. Standard white was last quoted at 50 frances 50 cent. per bbt.

Quanterows, Sopt. 16, 1467.—The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Capt Mirebouse, which left New York on the like of August arrived here at noon to-day. Londonomars, Sept. 10, 1867.—The steamship Hiber-sian from Quebec, arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

Quenarows, Sept. 10, 1867.—The bark Ocean Eagle, Captain Luce, which recently left Bordeaux for New York put into this port to-day leaking, having experienced heavy weather.

# BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPTEMBER L

The steamship Atlantic, Captain Hoyer, from Bremen on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday after-

Slat of August, via Queenstown on the 1st of September, arrived at Hallfax at four o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed again at ten o'clock A. M. for Beeten.

Our European files by the steamship Austrian, daied

to the 20th of August, reached this city, from Quebec

y esterday.

The writers for the Paris press had barely time to read the speech delivered by the Emperor at Array, yet many of them criticised it. The Journal des Députs affirms

that the Arras speech is pacific, although it does not comain any precise declaration. The Putric saks if there is any need of a commentary, and then asserts that the best is to be found in the addresses presented to the government upon the imperial letter respecting the

After describing the peaceful character of the speech, the Journal de Paris, from an opposition point of view,

The Emperor could not have been thinking of the feelings of the peoples whose districts he had just passed through, since the functionary to whom he was replying had expressed the most pacific views. The words, moreover, could scarcely have been applied to the other regions of France; for we have not yet learned that bellicose tendencies have been manifested anywhere. In one word, it seems to us that us to the present moment our patriotism has been both firm and real, but at the same time very little given to the impulses against which we are told to be on our guard. But, in spite of all drawbacks, we acknowledge that the speech is pacific.

According to various French journals the recent interview of the King of Sweden and the King of Prussia pese of insisting on the fact that such unions now exer-

cise but little influence on the destiny of nations.

A letter from Vienna, in the North German Gasette probably be conveyed to Paris some time in September, before the visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Court

of the Tulieries.

The Independence Belge says:—The liquidation of the property of the late Gorman Confederation is now approaching its close, the commission charged with the task having been dissolved, as is known, at the end of last mouth. The value of the property is estimated at 20 millions of florins. The sum in hand amounts to 7,824,563 forins, not comprising theirable of the four fortresses (Mayence, Ulm, Rastadt and Landau), nor the produce of the sates of material at Mayence, Luxemburg and Frankfort, which is estimated at 460,000 florins. The liabilities amount to 5,734,466 forins.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes the subjoined

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes the subjoined

Several journals have recently spoken of concentrations of troops, actually accomplished or projected, on
the Italian frontier. The same writers now, echoing
statements published in foreign prints, assert that similar
agglomerations are ordered on the northern and eastern
frontiers, and mention the troops of the camp of Chalons
as intended to reinforce the garrisons on that side of
France. They add that the soldiors remain brigaded and
under the command of the same general officers. All
these statements are equally incorrect. There is no intention whatever of concentrating troops on any of our
frontiers.

rick Dun's Hospital, Dublin. Each of these cases had come from a house and locality in which cholers had hitherto shown no disposition to spread. The medical officers are of opinion that the cholera in Dublin will be sporadic in 1867, whereas it was epidemic in 1966.

#### BRITISH REFORM.

Preparations of the People for Action under the New Bill-Manhood Suffrage and Vote by Ballot to be Demanded-Proposed Consolidation of the Leaguers against Aristo-

idution of the Lenguers against Aristoeratic Reaction.

From the London Star, August 20.]

Last night a crowded meeting of the Council of the
Reform League was held at their rooms, Adelphi Terrace; Mr. E. Beales, M. A., in the chair.

The Cutamans said shat the chief business before the
meeting was to put forth a statement of the immediate
policy of the League. He had drawn up a statement,
which had been in the hands of the executive, and
which he would now read to the meeting for the suggestion of any alteration or amendment. The statement
was as follows:—

PELLOW COUNTRYMEN—A Reform act, valuable both the principles it admits and for the extension of the fibbs it concedes, but fulling the strength of the fi Fillow Countymes—A Reform act, valuable both for the principles it admits and for the extension of the frachism it concades, but falling short of the requirements of the frachism it concades, but falling short of the requirements of the frachism is a second of the frachism in the fall of the requirement of the fall on the fall of the fall o

move—
That it is not advisable to alter the platform of the League, namely, manhood suffrage, and the ballot, but that it is the duty of all reformers, and especially of the League, to get all those extilied to the vole on the register.

duty of all reformers, and especially of the League, to get all those entitled to the vote on the register.

Mr. BURE seconded the resolution.

The CHARRALS said he strongly objected to the assertion that the statement he had read deserted the flag of the League. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Minantan said that the statement just read read-serted the principles of the League, and proposed to deal with the present power they possessed in order to get the rest of what they wanted. The time had come when it was incumbent on the League to let the world know what they were going to do. He thought it most desirable that; the League, the National Reform Union and the lashlot Society should form one compact body, and adapt themselves for the great work of registration. He begged to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move the following resolution:—

That the Executive Council for this Reform League be instructed to confer with the expentive authorities of the National Reform Union, the Bailot Society, and other large provincial societies with the view of uning the several bodies, and the formation of an great party and one compacting power, to dead and oppose ventionary influence and agencies, and enclosed and reprocess and control of the people by the first general election under the new Reform act.

Mr. Burset supported the resolution moved by Mr.

Mr. Bries supported the resolution moved by Mr. Lucraft, as did also Mr. Wintrown. The address was then adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

# THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Circular of the Cretan Insurgents to the Christian World.

A telegram from Athens of the 15th of August rays:—
The following letter has been addressed by the insurrectionary government of Crete to the consult of England, France, Rustia, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Greece,
Sweden and the United States of America:—

sand. France, Rubsia, Austria, Fruscia, Italy, Greece, Sweden and the Usited States of America:

Messicura les Conenis—The generalisation of Turkey, Omer Pasha, having failed to his last expedition, in apice of his immense raditary preparations, his numerous army, the atrict blookade which he has instituted both by sea and land, and his promises to the insurgouts, abandoned himself without restraint to the dictates of a feroclous heart. He burned all the villages of sphakas, with the exception of Comitato and Prospals, which were partic destroyed. He cut down the trees and set fire to the becives, searched all the caves in which the funds and scattered the remains of the persons who had been long interred, while he cut off the heads and limbs of corpses recently burled. He surrounded caves where women, children, old men and sick had taken refuge, and having induced them to come forth by promises and protestations, scaused them to be subjected to the most druct tortures, and this at the moment he had assured M. Boutacous, the Russlan Couch, that he had treated them with lently.

\*\*Testina, blind from the pirth, call Papalacions, S. Vergalix, N. Parlaki, and Jean de Frivaria, whose bodies he insuited. In he village of Colocassia he had an old man amand Glamoniakes and a priest slaughtered. During his return to livray and the property of the Christians, and burned the convent of Frashs committed even greater attroubles against the defencions, to revenge thuself for his defeat. This leader raveged the property of the Christians, and burned the convent of Frashs continued to the content of the following horaki, and a gift, whose bodies he cast into the flames; as well as the some Geden, whose head into the flames; as well as the some Geden, whose head into the flames; as well as the some Geden, whose head into the flames; as well as the some Geden and the limited of the messien of the following head into the flames; as well as the some Geden and the limited of the messien of the following head into the flames; as we

ons, whose names we have not been able to learn, also is Oreian government, while deploring these ornia; mu-cious acts, which calightsument and civilization coa-in, protests in the name of humanity to your govern its, and implores their aid that the weak and the do

We beg you to lay this present communication before your

(The e'gnatures follow.)
ASETFO DE SPAKIA, August 9, 1867.

#### GENERAL CANBY'S DISTRICT.

He Issues an Order Requiring the Pareles of All Returning Rebels Who Voluntarily Ex-ited Thomselves at the Close of the War. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10, 1867. General Canby has issued the following order:—

General Canby has issued the following order:

OEMBRAL ORDERS—NO. 86.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, I CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 7, 1867.

It being known that many persons subject to parole under the terms of surrender of the insurgent armies have, since the 9th day of April, 1965, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manufully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States, it is ordered that all such persons now resident or domiciled m, or who may hereafter become residents of or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District (the States of North Carolina and South Carolina) be required to give, within thirty days after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of the post or district in which they may be so resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1865. The parole will be given in duplicate, one to be retained by the person who gives it, and the other to be forwarded to the district headquarters for record and transmission.

The Provost Marshal General of the District charged with the execution of this order.

By command of

Louis V. Caziore, Assistant Adutant General.

# THE MAINE ELECTION.

RELEAST. Ma., Sept. 10, 1867. Four democratic representatives have been elected from Waldo county; a gain from lass, "ear. The ropub-lican majority is reduced thirteen hundred.

#### THE ELECTION IN MONTANA.

A Democratic Congressional Delegate and Legislature Elected. Vincinia Cirv. Montana, Sept. 10, 1867.

Rayanaugh (democrat) is elected to Congress by about fifteen hundred majority. The Legislature is

# NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The California Election-Death of an Old

Lake Ontario Captain.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1867.
Complete returns from thirteen counties and partial returns from twenty-eight counties make Haight's give a small vote and will probably increase Haight's majority. The total vote polled in the thirteen counties mentioned was 45,559; Haight's majority being 3,956. The same counties at the last general election gave a total vote of 59,647 and a Union majority of 8,479. The decrease of the vote in these counties this year was 14,058, notwithstanding it was the most exciting election for many years. The registration shows no decrease in the number entitled to vote. The vote for Fay (independent republican) for Governor was about 1,200, as far as known.

Captain R. J. Vandewater died in his bed last night. He commanded the first regular steamer on Lake Ontario, in 1820. Some years ago he was Vanderbitt's agent in California.

The Hale & Norcross Mining Company has declared a give a small vote and will probably increase Haight's agent in California.

The Hale & Norcross Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$125.

The mail steamship Golden City has sailed for Panama with \$604,919 in treasure, a little over one-half of which is for New York.

Yankee Tars Among the Arabian Sovereigus-Slave Trading on the African Coast-Washington, Sept. 10, 1867. The Navy Department has received the following

The Navy Department has received the following:

UNITED STATES STEAMER REQUOR:

SIR—I have the honor to inform the Department of the arrival of this vessel at this port yesterday from Semous Bay, Cape of Good Hope, having touched on the way at St. Augustine, Bay of Madagascar, and Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands. At the former place i entertained on board his Majesty King Willy, who appears to reign over a considerable portion of the southwest coast of Madagascar. He seemed to be much gratified at my visit, and informed me that this vessel is the first American manof-war that has touched there, although the port is much frequented by our whalestips, Sis. provisions, wood and water being plenty and cheap. The natives are baspitable to strangers, and traffic is encouraged by the king. I found there the whaleship Stamboul, of New Bedford.

purchase slaves on the African coast by means of agents, who ship them in Arab scows to Mobilia, one of the Comoros, whence they are taken, under the representation of being apprenticed natives of the latter place, to Magotta, another of the group, or the island of Bourbon, both French coionies. I was likewise informed some of our merchantmen touching at Johanna have at different times carried off from the island, without permission, subjects of the Sultan, who complained of the acts to me. To guard against such occurrences in the future I left behind me a circular, addressed to the masters of merchantmen touching there, a copy of which I enclose herewith. I expect to leave here in a tew days for Muscai, whence I shall go to Rombay. I regret deeply to have to report the death of carpenter O. H. Gerry, who died on the passage from Aden to Johanna. With this exception, the health of the officers and crew has been very good.

Very respectually, your obedient servant,

EARL ENGLISH, Commander U. S. N.

Hon. Gidson Wallies, Secretary of the Navy.

The circular alluded to above is as follows:—

The circular alluded to above is as follows:—

CHECULAR.

UNITS STATES STEAMER IREQUOIS, I
JOHANNA BAY, July 29, 1807. I

To the masters of merchantmen of the United States of
America, touching at Johanna:—
It having been represented to me by King Abdaliah
that some of his subjects have at different times been
carried away from the island by merchant or whaling
ressels of the United States without his permission, and
therefore contrary to his inclination, I would request
that masters of vessels be especially careful not to ship
or receive on board any person whatever unless they
have the sanction of the king. In so doing such act
have not only a tendency to impair our friendly relations with the sovereign, but are in direct violation of
the marine law of our country, the United States.

EARL ENGLISH, Commander U. S. N.
Commanding United States steamer frequeix.

He Absouds with 89,000. Ships as Mate in a Schooner and is Compelled to Return Owing to the Lenky Condition of the Vessel. SAVANSAR, Ga, Sept. 10, 1867.

Bauk, absconded with \$5,000 or \$9,000 on Saturday night last. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for his apnight last. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for his apprehension, and he was arrested to day, having shipped as mate on the schooner William Gregory, bound for Havana. The Gregory was overhanded by a pilot boat two miles out at ea, and brought back in a leaking condition, having five feet of water in her hold. She is insured in the Westero and Phonix Companies. Caruthers says he allowed a friend to overdraw his account, and he was not benefitted one dollar himself,

# THE INDIAN WAR.

The Sioux and Cheyennes Auxious to Make Peace-They Agree to Return Their Cap-WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

A despatch was received this morning by the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated at Omaha, Sep-

tember 9, 1867, as follows:—

A messenger arrived at North Platte on the 7th inst. from Spotted fasl's camp, with the information that the interpreter, Todd Randal, who accompanied the friendly Indians, would be at North Platte on the 18th of this month with eix white captives—three women and three children—and that the Choyennes and Stoux were willing to make peace, and want the commissioners to wait for them at North Platte. This looks well.

H. B. DENMAN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

#### FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR HELM. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1867.

bethtown with civic and Masonic honors. The fourest was attended by the State officers and a large number of prominent citizens. No business was transacted in any of the State offices, and the bells were tolled from ten to one o'cicek.

Marries, Sept. 10, 1867.

The Board of Health has reconsidered its sessington in regard to quaranthe, and it will be established below the city to-morrow. No bests will be allowed to pass until examined by the Health officer.

The weather is cloudy and very cool. Thermometer

### SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Copporheads and Robels Firm in Their Faith—The President's Policy to be Enforced at the Bayonet's Polnt—The Country in a Perilous Crisis—Reminiscences of the Crittenden Compromise—Vallandigham's Trenson—The Negro Suffrage Question—The National Debt a Mere Bagatelle—Impeachment of the President a Thing to be Expected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 10, 1887, } About five hundred persons assembled in the Park this afternoon to hear Senator Ben Wade deliver his promised address. A brass band drew a good many around the speaker's platform, which was draped with Union flags. No enthusiasm was manifested, yet this city has the reputation of being a radical stronghold, and the negro, it was thought, had many admirers

that he did not come of his own motion to address the people of Cleveland; but the executive of the party at Columbus ordered him to go, and, like a good soldier, he obeyed. In his judgment, this was the most important signs of the times aright, it was never so incumbent on for him to say that the nation had passed through the most sary to impress upon them the fact that the same spirit which invoked rebellion is still intact and defaut. He heard of no change; and those in their midst who opposed every step of the struggle are to-day the same. Vehoment opposition had been directed and his conduct not concahatory enough; but it was the truths he told, and not the manner of his telling, that prevoked the ire of so many even in his own party. When he left Congress, over a month ago, a majority of that body believed Andrew Johnson would come to his senses and execute the laws of Congress faithfully ; but

Colonel Albert - Weight, of Boston, presided, and on taking the chair said be hoped all would do their best to preserve intact the republican party in the present portious times, and not allow any side issues to distract or divert their attention. The work of the republican party was not yet completed, and they should not rest or suk into lethargy until their mission is ended. He then complimented Sumner and Boutwell, and and that, although they had not beard such cheering never from Vormont and Maine as was desirable, yet they had some cause for congratulation. He then closed by introducing Hon George S. Boutwell, member of Congress from the eventh district.

Mr. Bourwell, was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He said that they shoul, first do what they could to rescue the measurement of satisfact affairs and failure of the rebellion, and let domestic affairs and failure of less importance to be a man of considerable ability, yet the worst man that had ever had the management of any country for two centuries. The first ist months of his administration he hold full power over every member of his Cabinet, including Stanton himself. When he desired to suspend the Secretary of War he was satisfied that his own impoachment and removal from office was pending, and in doing this act, if Mr. Stanton was not guilty of crume or misdemeasor in office, the President formished additional evidence for his own political death and impeachment. The acts of removing Sheridan and Sickes were exclusively for the purpose of obstruction for reconstruction, for Congress can and will upset all his phans. All that he can hope for its to zally the friends of the lost cause to his support. His obstruction of the bureau of the archives of the Southern States was to conceal the evidence concerning the sufferings by Union prisoners and to desirely and buy forever the them existing evidence of the murder of President liance. He had been guilted by the conceal the evidence concerning the suffering by Union prisoners and to desire that body believed Andrew Johnson would come to his senses and execute the laws of Congress faithfully; but he had no such faith in the occupant of the White House. He saw nothing in the conduct of Andrew Johnson to inspire him with confidence that the nation's laws would be properly carried out; and the moment Congress withdrew its presence from Washington he present to violate its most important measures. Now it is said he is on the war path, and has projected a policy in defiance of Congress, over whose head this policy will be carried, and if not peaceably, then at the point of the bayonet. They might think such a movement so important the policy will be carried, and if not peaceably, then at the point of the bayonet. They might think such a movement so important the policy will be carried, and if not peaceably, then at the point of the bayonet. They might think such a movement so important the part of the South to pass heedlessly by, when a settled detormination prevailed with its loaders to destroy the Union and disrupt this government. He believed they were in as great perit to day as at any time during the war, and the same motives that prompted them then to sacrifice life and treasure to save the nation should animate them now in the struggle to perpetuate its existence. Nobody could charge than with being an alarmist; for in all the discouraging defeats of the war he never doubted that the rebellion would be trampied in the dat. But he feared that the insidious councils which are leading the nation to destruction are far more alarming than the booming of the cannon that opened the rebellion. At the North and at the South there are mon still bent on the destruction of the government. How many of the rebel leaders show symptoms of repentence? Not one. And is it not true that these unreconstructed traitors are at this moment ready, if the chance offered, to use the sword again for their feel purpose of disanion and destruction? A rew of their military leaders have admitted they were concupred to the cann the matter into their own hands." Holding up successively resolutions from Onlo and Indiana he (Davis) exclaimed, "Yes, sir; your own State will be involved in it; and if war is to come you will have to march to the Southern border over the bodies of twenty thou sand democratic," "Yes, sir," he (Mr. Wado) replied, "they will leave you in the lurch as the devil did the man that trusted him." Mr. Wade charsed the slaughter of the Union dead upon the democratic party, and nearest contributed when the democratic party, and nearest contributed himself the whole of a once splendid aymy to Harrison's landing, that a convicted traitor of the State of Ohio was waiting over the border in Canada that he might take his seat as Governor and hand over this State to the rebels. The democratic party, should have his seat as Governor and hand over this State to the rebels. The democratic party should have his seat as Governor and hand over this State to the rebels. The democratic party should have his seat as Governor and hand over this State to the rebels. The democratic party should have been developed by such notorious leaders, dare to claim the sufrages of the great and loyal people of Ohio? Vallandigham supports Judge Thurman for Governor: but if the people thought of trusting the adular traitor, they might as well turn rehalm to the sufface of t Democratic Conservative Mass Meeting in Bultimore to Ratify the New Constitution. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10, 1807. tion. It exceeded in numbers any former meeting at Beltimore, the number gathered about the stands being thousand persons. transparencies and banners, paraded the streets. Ex-Governor Pratt presided at the meeting. Addresses Governor Pratt presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by Governor Swann and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic conservatives in Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled, having considered the lamentable condition of their country, with one voice unanimously proclaim their unalterable attachment to a republican form of government such as has been handed down from the fathers of constitutional liberty, and to equal rights under the government to all the states and citizens of a common country; and for the support of that statement they do hereby piedge all that is dear to them as freemen, and sil proper means and efforts known to the laws of the land; and for that purpose also will unite with all good citizens to oppose any deviation from that theory and practice of government which for so many happy years caused the United States to be the collect of the love and confidence of its citizons, and the respect and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the constitution of 1864, under which we now live, was conceived in sin and brought forth by a course of iniquitous and oppressive policy at war with the interests of the people was vested in the General Assembly, by whose flat alone we now hold our dearest rights; that the constitution now submitted for adoption expresses the sentiments of the people of the State, is the charter of their liberty, and should receive the zealous support of every son of Maryland in whose vains runs one drop of patriotic blood, in whose hear their remains sufficient honor to redeem his manufood from the curse of military domination and revolutionary violettee.

Resolved, That we will give to the wise and wholesome instrument submitted for our ratification that cordial and carnest support demanded by so great and beneficent a restoration, and thus place our mative State beside her sisters in the trumph of freedom, severeignly and law. Resolved, That we have full confidence in Andrew Johnson, the patriotic President of the United States, and were made by Governor Swann and others. The fol-Resolved, That Maryland will answer to California the shout of trompol which strikes down the power of the baryonet and operary the standard of free thought, free speech and free institutions on the shores of the Pacinic; and that wits gallant connecticut upon the one side and noble Kentucky upon the other; she will march to victors, teading the van of the true army of the Union to rescue the wallot box from despotant and to place the rights and liberties of all the States above the reach of faction and the power of the aword.

Augusts, Me., Sept. 10, 1857.
The Covernor and Council left by the noon train today, on their official visit to Boston. Previous to their roturn they will make an inspection of the Perkins Institute for the Bland and the Hertford Institute for the

# MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

are also present many leading republicans from other States, and also a few democrats from various sections

of Massachusetts, Some of the cities and towns are represented by two and three delegations—one for a

is probable, however, that the State Central Committee will early report a resolution recommending that all local issues be passed over. This will, of course, be the keynote for the "P.

claims. An effort will be made to have all resolutions

offered referred to a committee, said committee to be composed of only such men as will squelch all bearing

composed of only such men as will squelch all bearing upon the liquor matter.

During the evening there has been an impromptu meeting in Washburne Hall, which was nearly filled by that portion of the delegates who will endeavor to squelch the liquor question in every form and unite their enegies in support of Congress and denunciation of President Johnson.

Colonel Albert A. Wright of Section presided, and on

MARYLAND POLITICS.

A democratic conservative mass meeting convened at

HOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN PERHSYLVANIA.

Ex-Chief Justice Woodward was unanimously nomi-nated in convention to day to fill the unexpired term in

Congress of Mr. Denison, decessed. This gives him the unanimous vote of the conference of the Twelfth Congressional district. The Judge is now in Europe, and will not return until after the election. The district is strongly democratic, and the nomination probably impress Jedge Woodward's election in October.

WILKESBARRS, Pa., Sept. 10, 1867.

or license delegates to put forward their

SPECIAL TELEGRAM 79 THE HERALD.

Probable Désfruction of the Ship Invinctble Serious Accident to a Fireman. Shortly before tweive o'clock last night the ship In-vincible, lying in the river at Roberts' Wall Street stores, Preparations for the Republican State Con-vention To-Day-Great Gathering at Wor-cester-Speech of Mr. Boutwell-The im-peachment of President Johnson Demanded, Workster, Mass, Sopt. 10, 1807, 12 o'Clock Midnight. between Montague and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire. The discovery was made by his sleep in the captain's cabin by a dense volume This provincial city will to-morrow be the scene of one of the most interesting and exciting republican consmoke that filled the spartments. The carpenter, Fred sulech, was also askep in the cabin and was aroused by Dean, who thereupon gave the alarm to some parties ventions ever held in this State. Nearly all the delegates have arrived by the evening trains, and the hotels

FIRE IN BRUDKLYN.

on Furman street.

In a few minutes thereafter an alarm was sounded by the City Hall bell and the firemen were soon on the spot. It was ovident that the flames had made congiderable headway as the smoke ascended from the hold in all parts of the vessel. The firemen worked licensed liquor traffic, another for prohibition, and another in favor of discarding both questions and going in for sustaining Congress and urging the impeachment of the President. The delegates of the latter stamp are much bothered how to arrange so as to have matters harmowith a will but apparently were able to do little, as the smoke prevented them entering below decks, and there were fears entertained that if the hatches were

At about half-past twelve o'clock (this morning) the ferrybost Union steamed alongside the burning vessel, and it was then reported that the Invincible was to be taken out into the river. Chief Engineer Cunningham, however, ordered that this should not be done, where upon the hose of the ferry boat was connected with the burning vessel. A hole was then cut in the deck by two firemen, through which a hose was extended, and despite all precautions the flames increased, the smoke became more dense, and the prospect was that the ship would ultimately be distroyed. At the present writing (half-past one o'clock), the probabilities are that such will be the case.

As to the origin of the fire, nothing certain could be learned. Dean states that he entered the hold about five o'clock yesterday afternoon with a lighted candle, and that there was no other fire in the ship during the day. The presumption is then, that the fire must have been caused by a spark from the candle.

The Invincible was one of a line of ships between New York and San Francisco, and was owned by a number of gentlemen, including Mesers. Henry Hastings, Billings. Wooster, Richardson, of Boston. She, was constructed by Mr. Webb, about ten or twelve years since, was of about 1,325 tons burdon, and was valued at about \$75,000 or \$100,000. There was no cargo abourd at the time, and it is understood that there was an insurance on the vessel. There were no officers immediately connected with her at the time of the fire.

During the fire John Hinerman, a member of Engine Company No. 9, was seriously injured by failing from a ladder, which had been placed against a storehouse on the wharf. He was convoyed to his residence in Portland avenue. At about half-past twelve o'clock (this morning) the

#### CITY POLITICS. German Campaign Association.

A meeting of Germans representing various Senatorial districts, was held last night at Pythagoras Hall, to com-plete the formation of a German State Central Campaign

organization, whose object it shall be to get up an agitation throughout the State during the campaign among the Germans, to insure the election of State and coun officers whose antecedents are a guarantee that they will officers whose antecedents are a guarantee that they will oppose, and favor the repeal of, such enactments as the Excise law, and other ordinances interfering with the municipal rights of communities. Mr. Ernast Yogel is the President of the organization. A provisional executive committee was organized, and measures were taken to comfor and correspond with the other German political organizations in this city and in the interior of the State to insere their co-operatiod. Measures were also discussed to create a fund necessary to carry out the objects in yiew. A platform has been adopted and published, in form of a circular, which will be addressed to the various organizations. For Mayor this organization will support a man who can be relied upon that he will uphold the municipal rights of the metropolis. The object of the movement is to coasolidate the German democratic and republican voters.

#### MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Henry Chauncey will sall from this port on Wednesday, September 11, for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific

be ready at half-past nine in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, for mailing, six cents

# SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10. 1867.

Arrived.

Brig Anna (Br), Card, Cow Bay, S days, with coal, to H J

DeWolf & Co.

Wind at sunset, NW. fresh.

CHARLESTON, Sept 10-Arrived, steamer Champion,

NYO'R.

NYO'R.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept 10—The pilot boat Coquette boarded this moroing the naval schoolship Macedoniad, from European waters bound to Annapolus.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 10—Arrived, ship Autocrat, Same Francisco, brigs Mary, London, Roslyn, Bordeaux.

WILMINGTON, NU, Sept 10—Arrived, steamer Wm F.

Clyde, Nyork.

Sailest—Steamers Sappho, and Rebecca Clyde, Nyork.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't Fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING STRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind coin and reculates the bowels. 36 cents a bottle. Be sure and

call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, having the fac simile of 'Curtis & Verkina' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Attention. Sir Knights, to Virgit P. Sichoo of Hangian Swords, Palented August E. A great Improvement. Masoule and Knights Tentions. Manufacturers prices. 144 Greene street.

Beautiful Hair.-A Prize has been Won for

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The Bost in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-cous. Factory 81 Baroley street.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye. -Best, Chengest, Na-

Correction.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY TOBACCO.

We published a letter to last Sunday's Herald, bearing the signature of Mr. Veitch, dry goods merchant, 329 Broadway, stating that he had found a 500 note in a paper of CENTURY.

Mr. Vettch has since pronounced it a forgery, perpetrated by some unknown party as a joke opion both him ann ourselves.

selves.

As we are constantly receiving letters from parties who have found money in papers of our CENTURY TOBACCO, we take this opportunity of saying that in future none will be recognized as genime cubes they give us the number of the note found. We would also caution parties against practising impositions of this description, as they tend, ock only in injuring ourselves, but in placing others in very on-pleasant positions.

P. A G. LORILLARD, 16 Chambers street

Cartains and Furniture Coverings, Satins SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELS, IFRRY'S REPS, AU. new goods, at G. L. & J. B. KELTEYS, 667 Broadway. Cycloid Pinnos.-Lindoman & Sons' Ware-

Exposition Universelle. - Paris. 1867. - WhiteLER & Wilson, No. 625 Readway, New York, awarded over clairly two competitors, the highest premium-a Gold Medal-for the perfection of Sowing Machines and Button-hole Machines, the only gold medal for this branch of manufacture. See official like of awards and factorials of the Button-hole with the Competition of the South C

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder.—The Origi-nal and only gontline; sure to kill reaches, bedbage, mother and all insect vermin; free from polson. Depot at BARNES, 21 Park row.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthum. &c., are speedly relieved, and if taken in time, permanently during by ANNE SEXPECTORANT, you will find in taken a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Soid everywhere,

The Howe Machine Company, Elias Howe, Jr.—The highest premiums for sewing machines. Office 628 Broadway, New York.

Weltavels
La the name of a preparation that possess
gray.

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Positively restores the Hair to its mutural color,
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Its application is a real pleasure.

WEHAVEIT
Is desightfully perfumed.

WEHAVEIT
This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only are told ever known to stitutiate a healthy consistion of the color was about the propietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and finds that they close up the porce of the Scalp, and thus prevent, rather than promote, the growth of that Har.

WEHAVEIT
Is offered with the greatest considered in its benedicial resoults.

WEHAVEIT

is prepared only by
H. T. HELMBOLD. Druggist.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by express to any address

Window Strades, and kinds,

Wige, Toutrees and Granmental Hair, see quality fair lye and their Dyring, all colors, a Barthal-ford, is Bond street.